

Jan. 19, — 14w41†



# CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 14, 1803.

A message was received from the President, advising the house that he had signed an act for the relief of Chas. Hyde, and an act making a partial appropriation for the naval service for the year 1803.

Mr. Van Ness reported a bill amending an act incorporating the City of Washington, which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

This bill proposes the amendment to the incorporating act recommended by the city Council; and the appropriation of dollars for the establishment and support of schools, and of dollars for city uses, so long as the public property in the city shall remain exempt from taxation.

Mr. Van Ness also reported a bill for opening a road from 14th Street, &c.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. John C. Smith in the chair—on Mr. Rutledge's resolution, to exempt states importing arms for the use of their militia from the payment of duties thereon.

On this resolution an interesting debate ensued which continued till near four o'clock.

Those who advocated the resolution are Messrs. Rutledge, Macon, Lowndes, Bayard, Nicholson, Dennis, Huger, Butler, and Griswold.

Those opposed to it are Messrs. Dawson, Randolph, Bacon, Eustis, Mattoon, Holland, and Mitchell.

The friends of the resolution supported it principally on general principles; notwithstanding its origination in the peculiar circumstances in which South Carolina was placed by the purchase of arms abroad which she was about importing. They declared the arming the militia of the United States an object of the utmost importance; an object not only recommended by the ordinary situation of the country, but likewise enforced by the peculiar crisis of affairs. The militia had been correctly denominated the natural defence of the nation, and alone could render a standing army unnecessary. A celebrated writer had truly pronounced an armed nation invincible; and when arms should be put universally into the hands of our militia, the United States would be an armed nation. As these sentiments were indisputable, and as a state of affairs existed not of the most pleasant nature, as there was no knowing the moment when our most vulnerable points might be attacked, inducements to the adoption of the resolution of a temporary, were superadded to those of a permanent complexion.

Two objections only were urged against the adoption of the resolution; the first, that thereby a diminution of the revenue might be experienced; the second, that it withdrew a legitimate and necessary protection from the domestic manufacture of arms. With regard to the first objection, it was alleged to have but little weight. The quantum of revenue derived from the importation of arms was insignificant; and it appeared by documents on the table that in the years 1799, 1800 and 1801 not a dollar had been received from this source. So trifling a sacrifice, therefore, as this consideration involved, was unworthy of the regard of the legislature in competition with the immense object of arming our militia. A good militia system had always been considered as a great desideratum, and had engaged every session the attention of the legislature. But it was believed that until arms were exclusively put into the hands of our citizens no effectual provision could be accomplished; whereas with arms in their hands they could be competent, under state regulations, to the complete defence of the country.

Under the Constitution of the United States, it did not appear to be the duty of the states to arm the militia; that duty was at best equivocal; as the subject was national, it ought perhaps most correctly be considered as the duty of the general government. It was certainly the interest of that government that the militia should be armed; and it would also be the evidence of a wise and magnanimous policy to grant the reasonable requests of

the states; particularly when a gratification of such requests would promote not only the general harmony, but also the national strength.

The removal of the duty, it was observed, would in the proportion of 15 to 100, increase the ability of the states to purchase arms, for which this was a season the most auspicious, and which ought therefore to be immediately seized. An immense mass of arms had been employed during the late European war; and on the restoration of peace, which now pervaded Europe, a large portion of them, becoming unnecessary, were carried into the market; the consequence of which was the reduction of their price much below the war price. This then was the season for purchase, which ought to be improved without delay, as there was no foreseeing the hour at which new hostilities might burst out in that quarter, and as it was ascertained, from experience, that during a state of war the exportation of arms was prohibited; which might be that period when they would be most wanted by this country.

The militia were, it was remarked, in most of the states but miserably supplied with arms; and this was more particularly the case in the southern states. Should the nation, contrary to their wishes, be engaged in war, it was these states that would experience the first attack of an invading enemy; and in such event, as the ultimate defence must rest upon the national government, it would then be perceived that even the revenue would in effect be aided in case the facility thereby given the states to procure arms should have, by the removal of this duty, rendered unnecessary the interposition of the federal government. By limiting it two years, a stimulus would be given to the states, as well as an intimation of the sense of the general government of the importance of immediately attending to this interesting object.

It was asked, whether it was proper to tax the militia that the revenue might be aided? It would be better even to tax the bread of life, than the arms of the militia, because those arms were necessary to enable our citizens to eat that bread in peace.

With regard to the second objection made to the resolution, that it would depress, if not destroy, the domestic manufacture of arms, it was replied that even if such should be the effect, in a case of such infinite importance, the lesser evil should be submitted to rather than lose the greater benefit. It was acknowledged that the protection of domestic manufactures was a great object, and especially the manufacture of arms; but it was declared to be the result of all experience in Europe that the private manufacture of arms must be abandoned in time of peace. Government, mindful of this necessary effect, had established national armies. Such ought to be the policy of the United States, as well as the giving a bounty, in time of peace, on the domestic manufacture, even if that bounty exceeded the market price one hundred per cent. The effect, however, ascribed to the removal of this duty, was denied; and it was alleged that the present price of imported arms was so low, notwithstanding the existing duty, that the domestic manufacturer could not enter into competition with the importer.

With regard to protecting duties, they had in many cases been laid, and correctly laid, on articles, such as hats, boots and shoes, where the ability of the manufacturers was equal to the demand; but in the article of arms this was manifestly not the fact; nor was it believed, considering our increasing population, that it would be the case for twenty years.

On the other hand the opponents of the resolution remarked, that it presented simply a question of money. Notwithstanding the eloquence with which it had been urged, it was extrinsic from the great points introduced to buoy it up. It had really nothing to do with the important object of arming the militia. Every member on the floor knew and felt the infinite magnitude of that object; but the difference of opinion entertained respected not the end, but the means of accomplishing it. In two views the resolution was exceptionable; first as it would affect the revenue; and secondly, as it would affect the domestic manufacture of arms. The first consideration was entitled to some weight, though it was allowed that, if any great good could be proved as likely to result from the removal of the duty, the force of the objection would be weakened;

ed; nor would this argument, in such event, be adhered to. But the second effect calculated to be produced by the adoption of the resolution, was conclusive against it. At a time when the domestic manufacture of arms required & demanded the fostering hand of government, it was proposed, contrary to every principle of justice, and subversive of every suggestion of policy, to remove an existing duty on imported arms, and thereby effectually to prostrate the domestic manufacture of them. The duty had been imposed long since, and effects eminently beneficial had resulted from it. The manufacture of arms among ourselves had been cherished & extended.

Our dependence for this important article no longer rested upon foreign supply. Many respectable manufactories had been established, and our citizens been enabled to enter into competition with importers of arms. This effect had been produced during the late European war, when the price of arms, from the great demand was high. Now, when that price was reduced, and when the domestic manufacturer could scarcely compete with the European price superadded to the duty, it is proposed still further to aggravate his situation, and to withdraw his only protection; that protection which had allured him into the manufacture, and the unjust removal of which might issue in his ruin and the destruction of the whole domestic manufacture. It was proposed to suspend the exaction of the duty for two years. This would effectually prostrate the domestic fabric of arms, and after that period we might in vain seek the manufacturer elsewhere than in the records of the bankrupt law. Thus at the very moment which our domestic manufacture of arms required the most protection, it was attempted to remove all protection whatever. Who, it was asked, would under such harsh circumstances, ever hereafter undertake this vital fabric? But it was alleged that an allowance of the importation of arms, duty free, would be attended with a great present benefit. Even allowing this might be the case, which however was questionable, was it the policy of our government to sacrifice a great ultimate advantage to the temporary good?

Every nation ought to have those resources on which her existence depended within herself. Of this nature was the manufacture of arms. Regard ought not exclusively to be paid to the present period. Periods of equal—of greater danger might hereafter arrive, when it would not be in our power to import arms; and when consequently our reliance must be on ourselves. Was it therefore, politic now to take a step that would crush our infant manufactures? The fabrication of arms too was not to be learned in a day. Was it then wise to give up all the experience we had gained?

It was further contended that the abrogation of the duty at this late day would operate injuriously, if not unjustly, to those states who, under greater difficulties than at present existed, had made patriotic purchases of arms. Many of these purchases had been at prices three fold the existing price. Would not the removal of the duty, therefore, operate as an indirect tax upon the citizens of those states who had manifested the greatest exertions to obtain arms, while it operated as a bounty upon those who had displayed the least. These exertions had been most vigorously made in the eastern states. Would it be said that they were richer or more able to defray the expense, than the Southern states? The fact was that the respectable state of South Carolina, and the other Southern states, were fully able to pay the duty, and if they entertained a zealous disposition to arm their militia, the duty would be no obstacle. In the Eastern states the militia were armed. There individuals had purchased arms at an enormous expense. In a state of real or apprehended danger, what had there been the conduct of the people? They had bought arms, and turned out, and submitted to heavy burthens. In another part of the union, it might not be just to say the people were asleep; but the fact was they had not armed or turned out. Is it fair, then, or just, to tax those who have been so vigilant, and have borne such heavy burthens, to relieve those who have been so pine and have borne but little burthen? Is not this in effect a tax upon the necessities of life, upon the bread of the poor? This would indeed be a dreadful discour-

agement to those who have most exerted themselves in a period of danger.

An argument in favor of the abrogation of the duty had been drawn from the suspension of it some time since. But that argument was entitled to little weight; then the price abroad was high, that even abating the duty, our manufactures could keep up a competition with the importer; whereas the reverse was now the case.

It was added, that if this resolution were meant to secure the internal defence of the country, and it were calculated to have that effect, it did not extend far enough; but ought to embrace lead, ammunition, gun-powder, and flints. The circumstances under which the motion was made were extraordinary. The United States had removed the land tax, and other direct taxes, by which the states and their citizens were liberated from heavy burthens previously existing; and yet at this very time an attempt is made to diminish the only remaining source of taxation—external duties. The question was, merely whether the United States or South Carolina should pay this duty.—South Carolina being better able to pay it, the answer was ready. Besides if the duty should be remitted in this instance, justice required that it should also be remitted in all other cases in which it had been paid; and this was a measure which the advocates of the resolution would not probably favor. As to cannon, they could be made cheaper at home than abroad.—The state of New-York had established a foundry at Connecticut. South Carolina might do the same.

The question was then taken on the amendment, limiting the suspension of the duty to two years, and carried.—Ayes 38.—Noes 33.

Mr. Saml. Smith moved to insert "brass" before "ordinance." Agreed to.

Mr. Smith then moved to strike out the word "fire" from which it would result that all arms except muskets would be exempt from duty.

Mr. S. Smith said he would not detain the house at that late hour. He only rose to enter his protest against the ideas of some gentlemen, who had expressed the opinion that there should be no protecting duties. He believed if all protecting duties were taken off, the effect would be a destruction of our manufactures. He hoped before the house rose that subject would be brought forward and seriously attended to.

Mr. Nicholson had heard no gentleman say, there ought to be no protecting duties. He had himself said they ought not to be laid on articles of the first necessity, when the manufactures of the country were not competent to supply the demand.

A motion was made that the committee should rise, and ask leave to sit again.

Carried. Ayes 48.

The committee accordingly rose, and in granting leave to sit again, the house divided.—Ayes 34.—Noes 25.

Mr. Randolph, having obtained leave, reported to the Committee of Ways and Means, a bill "for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the town of Portsmouth," which was immediately read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

From the BALANCE.

ON THE INCREASING PREVALENCE OF DUELLING.

No. I.

IT is a solemn fact, that the practice of duelling has, for several years past, been fast increasing in this country; and it seems at length, by the general patronage of the higher orders of society and the tacit consent of the civil authorities, to have obtained a kind of honorary establishment. In this instance, Europe is not followed, but is outstripped. There is not a country in all Europe; there is not perhaps a single district upon the whole earth, where duelling is so much tolerated and honoured as it is in the United States. If a man robs another of a little cash, he is condemned to death or to perpetual confinement and hard labour; & is generally viewed as an outcast from society, and as an object of contempt; but the man that robs another of his precious life in a duel, and thus brings irreparable mischiefs and inconceivable distress into the abodes of peace and happiness, has, forsooth, acted honorably. The law sleeps over his crime. With his hands recently imbrued in blood he is freely admitted to the social circle of gentlemen; and enjoys, without abatement, the wonted greetings and benignant smiles in the wilful offices may of this man be complete and nation whose wine they It is to represent and the vestige of a creature try, Who Toeh ha and is sacrifices blood Is hearts they, earth, groans, relent Are the spectacl These h nationa country milk of on, that They d execut without a strang it then lightene the inf a peopl have a shedding murder come so ly to de In my tempt to by poin which h practice, both of al charac blood.

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in the sunshine of public favor, and the  
wilful homicide, that he has committed,  
is no bar to his rising to any honors or  
offices in the state. In short, the time  
may quickly come, when by a natural  
and easy transition from the present state  
of things, the honor of having slain or  
maimed a fellow creature in a duel will  
be esteemed a necessary circumstance to  
complete the character of a gentleman;  
and when the fashionable part of our  
nation shall nearly resemble the Tartars,  
who at their public entertainments drink  
wine out of the skulls of the enemies that  
they have slain in battle.

It is not, however, so much my design  
to represent the atrociousness of duelling  
and the mischief flowing from it; a sub-  
ject already become trite; as it is to in-  
vestigate the causes of the rapid in-  
crease of this horrible practice in our coun-  
try.

Whence is it that the grim idol Mo-  
loch has been erected in this land of light,  
and is worshipped, as of old, with the sa-  
crifices of human victims, with streams of  
blood poured around his accursed altars?  
Is there a native ferociousness in the  
hearts of the people of these states? Are  
they, more than the other tribes of the  
earth, deaf to the wailings of woe; to the  
groans of the widow and the orphan? Is  
relentless revenge their ruling passion?  
Are they prone to feast their eyes with  
spectacles of human misery?—No.—  
These horrid traits do not belong to our  
national character. The people of this  
country, it is believed, have as much of the  
milk of human kindness as any other pa-  
trion, that exists under the canopy of heaven.  
They do not usually behold the public  
execution even of the worst of malefactors,  
without sensations of anguish. By what a  
strange concurrence of circumstances has  
it then happened, that among a people en-  
lightened by the christian religion, and in  
the infancy of their political existence—  
a people too, who generally speaking,  
have a deep-rooted abhorrence to the  
shedding of human blood unnecessarily, the  
murderous practice of duelling should be-  
come so strongly established as seem-  
ingly to defy all attempts to suppress it?

ANTI-DUELLIST.

NEW LONDON, Jan. 12.

Extract of a letter from on board the fish-  
ing smack Gray Hound, of this port,  
dated Charleston, Dec. 28.

"We sailed from Colchester on the  
24th of Nov. and after a tedious & long  
passage, arrived safely at the Moro Castle;  
having it in view to obtain permission to  
go into the fishing business from the Ha-  
vanna. We had no sooner arrived than  
the Custom-House and Governor's boats  
boarded us, took from us a Spanish pas-  
senger, who was to have done our business  
in the port, and ordered us to steer from  
the island immediately. We being almost  
destitute of water and provisions, begged  
permission to take on board one barrel of  
water, which was refused us. After stand-  
ing off and on, two and a half days, we  
ventured to go to the Moro in our boat;  
on landing we were placed under the care  
of a file of soldiers; after some detention  
we were released with permission to go to  
the town; where we had no sooner landed,  
than an officer of the Governor threatened  
us with immediate imprisonment. To  
save ourselves from the jail, we started  
hastily into the boat, and anchored that  
night outside of the castle. The next  
morning the Governor's boat came along  
afide, and ordered us off. We informed  
them in vain of our distressed situation,  
having but 20 biscuits and 5 gallons of  
water on board; they would neither per-  
mit us to stay nor afford us the smallest  
relief. When we set sail for a winter's  
coast, with aching hearts, and after a for-  
tunate passage of four days, arrived at this  
port, all alive.

"Theophilus Bailey, Hadock Hunt,  
William Bradley, William Roberts, David  
King."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.

Extract of a letter (from a source of great  
respectability) dated "London, Oct.  
26, 1802.

"Some misunderstanding exists between  
our government and that of France, fi-

that apprehensions are entertained of a rup-  
ture with that power, which conducts it-  
self rather too much *en maître* on the con-  
tinent. Our public funds are much de-  
pressed in consequence, but produce does  
not rise notwithstanding, an indication  
that the probabilities are, peace will be  
preserved. Indeed we cannot conceive  
how France and Great Britain can well  
undertake a new war, when the former  
has not the means to discharge regularly  
General Le Clerc's bills, and Omnium is  
here at 10 per cent discount."

A letter from Martinique, dated Dec.  
19th, (received via Baltimore) says "The  
islands, in general, have been uncommonly  
sickly this season, but chiefly prevailing  
among the new comers, to whom it has  
almost invariably proved fatal. The French  
troops here are all dead, as also at Tobago  
and St. Lucia; and the duty of course,  
falls upon the militia."

CITIZENS BE WATCHFUL.

From many accounts which we have  
received, we are inclined to believe that  
a gang of vagrants at present infest this  
city. Keys have been taken from the  
front doors of several houses, and we are  
apprehensive that this commencement of  
villainy is but the prelude to further op-  
erations on the property of our fellow citi-  
zens.

BALTIMORE, January 16.

Arrived, ship Bacchus, Davy, from  
Leghorn.

The Bacchus sailed from Leghorn Oc-  
tober 2. Left there, the United States  
frigate Chesapeake, commodore Morris;  
also ship Henrietta, Jones, and brig Nan-  
cy, Perkins, of Baltimore; ship Betsey,  
Seton, and brig Experiment, —, of  
New-York; ship Hampshire of Exeter;  
schooner Little Robert, of Philadelphia;  
schooner Neptune, Williams, of Glouces-  
ter; and ship Hannah, of Philadelphia.

Left at Barcelona, October 27, brig  
Fox, Lock, of Boston, arrived there the  
day before from Naples; at Alicant, No-  
vember 11, ship Hallowell, of Providence,  
At Malaga, December 3, United States  
frigate Constellation, captain Murray;  
brig Amphitrite, Sherman, and schooner  
—, Devereaux, of Philadelphia. At  
Gibraltar, December 5, United States  
frigate Adams, captain Campbell, and  
John Adams, captain Rogers; brig Hind,  
Anderson, of Salem; brig Canton,  
Cafe, to sail the following day for New-  
York; a ship with stores on account of  
government. The ship Prosperity, —,  
and schooner Ann Pennoek, Coffin, failed  
for Philadelphia, December 4th. Parted  
with ship Rebecca, Frazier, of Norfolk,  
off Barcelona; and ship Dianna, Dup-  
lex, off Cape de Gatt, the latter bound  
to Malaga.

The schr. Greyhound, Thompson, from  
hence, arrived at Barbadoes, Dec. 1, and  
proceeded to Demerara. Market at Bar-  
bados, dull. Flour 7 dollars, and all  
other provision in proportion. Flour  
was said to be 10 dollars at Demerara.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 7.

The sloop William, capt. Dunbar, from  
Demerara, brings letters dated as late as  
the 12th ultimo, which state that the colo-  
nies of Essequibo and Demerara, were giv-  
en up to the Batavian republic on the 2d  
ult. by the British, as provided by the de-  
finitive treaty of peace. The conduct a-  
dopted by the Batavian governor on the  
surrender of the government to him, has  
been particularly grievous to the owners  
and captains of American vessels then at  
Demerara; who, on manly and respect-  
fully remonstrating, were answered in the  
Machevalian style of Bonaparte policy,  
that their case was not to be pitied.

The Batavian governor, immediately  
upon entering upon the duties of the go-  
vernment, placed the American trade upon  
the same footing it stood previous to 1795,  
which prohibited the exportation of the  
produce of the said colonies to the United  
States in any other than Dutch vessels;  
but the governor not content with resto-  
ring the trade of the island to its old  
footing, wished to do something more,  
and directed that the American vessels  
which had sold their cargoes and pur-  
chased return cargoes in the produce of  
the island, to *reland* them, notwithstanding  
they had obtained the permit of the  
collector of the customs anterior to the  
surrender of the island to the Batavian  
Republic; which steps, appeared to lead  
to the almost inevitable ruin of the car-  
goes and vessels belonging to the citizens  
of the U. States then in port.

The governor in reply to the remon-  
strance of the American captains and con-  
signees, insinuatingly tells them, that their  
unfortunate situation is the effect of their  
own carelessness, that they ought to have  
expected a similar line of conduct, and not  
have been surprised to learn that the per-  
mits of the collectors of the customs given  
while the British flag was flying lost their  
effect as soon as the Batavian flag was  
hoisted. This is the friendly language of  
a sister republic, and though not wonder-  
fully pacific, is as honest perhaps as might  
have been expected.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21.

Notice.

IN consequence of a communication  
from Robert Brent, Esq. Chairman of a  
Committee appointed by the Citizens of  
Washington, enclosing a draught of a me-  
morial to Congress, on the subject of a  
Territorial Government of the District of  
Columbia, with a request that the same be  
submitted to the citizens of the Town and  
County of Alexandria: they are request-  
ed to meet at the Court-House TO-MOR-  
ROW evening, at 5 o'clock, to take in-  
to consideration the subject of said memo-  
rial and the existing situation of the Dis-  
trict.

GEO. SLACUM, Mayor.

Friday, Jan. 21.

Democratic Caucusing commenced for  
Mayor, Councilmen, &c.—A commit-  
tee of five met at the Col. who matured  
the subject for debate: A meeting was  
then called at the usual place, Archy's  
School Room, last night. F\*\*\*k put  
A\*\*s in the chair, who rose and address-  
ed the audience—Hem,—who has busi-  
ness to offer in committee of the whole.  
—Silence, order—Several rose and ad-  
dressed the committee on existing griev-  
ances, when it was concluded that a se-  
lect committee should be appointed to  
draft certain resolutions, to be carried  
nem con. before a meeting at the Court-  
House, which the Mayor proposed calling  
on Saturday evening. Carried—A\*\*s,  
Chairman of Committee, &c. when F\*\*\*k  
rose and proposed an injunction of secrecy,  
(truly democratic)—this, however, passed  
in the negative. All those who wish to  
see the report of the select committee will  
attend this evening.—No admittance  
without the watch word.

TIM CUNNING, Secretary.

FROM CAPE FRANCOIS.

By the Broeder Lust, arrived at Phila-  
delphia on Saturday, 15th inst. very late  
advices have been received from C. Fran-  
cois. On the 23d of last month, a French  
brig, with 155 troops on board, arrived  
there from Brest. By this vessel they re-  
ceived information, that 20,000 men were  
in readiness at Brest to embark for St.  
Domingo, 10,000 of whom were to be or-  
dered to Louisiana in case their services  
should not be required there. A merchant  
in Amsterdam wrote to his partner at the  
Cape, that he had received payment for  
the French government bills drawn by  
Le Llerc, at 7 per cent discount. This  
news had a great effect at the Cape, and  
government bills, which before were sold  
at 25 per cent. loss for goods, &c. were  
not to be had at 15 per cent. discount for  
cash or 10 in exchange for merchandize.  
But it was expected that they would soon  
depreciate, as the government is continu-  
ally emitting bills.

A circumstance took place at the Cape,  
about the beginning of December, which  
excited much uneasiness among the A-  
merican merchants. The General in  
Chief, being in want of money, levied the  
sum of 32,000 dollars on the merchants,  
and ordered the chamber of commerce to  
assess the proportion. This chamber con-  
sists of French merchants, who according-  
ly divided the sum to be paid by them-  
selves and the American merchants, but  
so unequally, that four American houses,  
viz. Messrs. Dodge, Darcy and Steven-  
son, Hiller and Williams, and Dawson,  
were taxed 1000 dollars each, and the  
other merchants from 5 to 800 dollars,  
not one of the French paying more than  
from 2 to 500.

Those who paid their contribution re-  
ceived a receipt to be repaid in cash in  
one month, or to be received for duties  
accruing thereafter. But there were ma-  
ny delinquents; in consequence of which  
Gen. Rochambeau issued a proclamation,  
declaring that all those who should neg-

lect to comply with the aforeaid exaction-  
ons for 24 hours, should be arrested, their  
stores closed, and themselves dispatched  
to France.

After three days, the General ordered  
that those who persisted in disobeying his  
orders, should be arrested. Accordingly  
in the course of that night, Messrs. Ste-  
venfon, Dodge, Carty, and Tracy, A-  
merican merchants, together with about  
15 French, were seized and thrown into  
prison. They were here sold, that unless  
they complied, they should be embarked  
on board a ship of war, and their prop-  
erty publicly sold. Preparations for exe-  
cuting these threats were actually made,  
when the friends of the prisoners paid the  
stipulated amount, and they were released.

In consequence of the foregoing occur-  
rences, a general meeting of the Ameri-  
can merchants had been held for the pur-  
pose of petitioning for redress. But it was  
believed the measure would be fruitless.

Extract from the NEW-YEARS ADDRESS  
of the Carrier of the BALANCE to  
his Customers.

Methinks I hear some grumbling wight  
exclaim—

"You paper's contents ill confirm its name:  
"A BALANCE, truly! all an artful  
scheme—

"See one scale down, while t'other kicks  
the beam:

"'Tis most ridiculous upon my word—  
"A thing, indeed, that monstrously ab-  
furd."

Hold, hold, my friend—in justice doing  
scales

The greater weight invariably prevails;  
And sure, that side which has the greatest  
weight,

In this just BALANCE must preponderate.

"But," says the wight, whilst strut-  
ing large with pride,

"Are not we 'publicans' the strongest  
side?

"Do we not o'er the nation hold the  
sway?

"Is not our party much the heaviest  
prayer?"

Indeed, my friend, your boast is strictly  
true—

A host of knaves may rule the virtuous  
few.

This even beam to such weight never  
bends—

Such weight no aid to justice ever lends:

A ton of lead out-weighs a pound of gold;

Yet for that pound, that very ton is sold:

An hundred cents will never buy a crown,

And yet the copper weighs the silver  
down:

A diamond and a pebble weigh the same,

But, to true worth which lays the fairest  
claim?

No freeman's barter'd for a score of slaves!

ONE HONEST MAN is worth TEN  
THOUSAND KNAVES!

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in lhd. tierces and bls.

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap

Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerseys, Duffels,

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elasticks, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes and Russels,

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silica do.

Platillas,

Osnaburghs and Ticklenburgs,

Mullins and Mullin Hand's,

India Mullins and Table Cloths

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Silk Stockings,

Coloured Threads, Hats,

Plated Candlesticks,

And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

January 21.



W.M. HARTSHORNE,  
Has for Sale at his store on Col. Howe's  
Wharf,

2 Pipes London Market Ma-  
deira Wine, four years old,  
1 Pair Burr Mill Stones, five feet diameter  
1000 Bushels Lisbon Salt, first quality,  
15 Tons Swedish Bar Iron, fine drawn,  
18 Tons Philad. do.  
First quality Brown Sugar by the hoghead  
and barrel,

Philadelphia Lump and Loaf Sugar by the  
hoghead and barrel, part in loaves not more  
than 6 lbs. each.

Plaster of Paris by the ton or bushel,  
Tobacco in kegs,  
A few barrels of new Pork and Beef,  
Hay in bundles about 200 lbs. each.

For Sale, or Rent,

A few Lots in good situations on Fairfax,  
Wilkes, Prince and Washington Streets.

Also, for Sale,

A three story Brick House, on King, near  
Fairfax Street, a very good stand for business.

Wanted,

Two or three JOURNEYMEN COOPERS;  
to whom good wages and constant employ will  
be given at his mill.  
Dec. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For Sale or Rent.

THOSE two three story BRICK  
HOUSES on the corner of King and Co-  
lumbus Streets. They will be sold sepa-  
rate or together, as may be preferred, or  
they may be rented for one or more years.  
Apply to

THOMAS PATTEN.

Dec. 29.

TIMBER

Wanted for Cash on delivery.

THE Directors for building a Bridge  
over the Eastern Branch, at the City  
of Washington, will contract for timber  
of the following kinds and scantlings, viz.

80 pieces white oak 34 long to be 14 in. by 14	10	10
200 do. 42	8	10
400 do. 12	8	10
80 piles do. 18	14	14
20 do. do. 20	14	14
20 do. do. 30	15	15
32 do. do. 28	14	14
40 do. do. 18	14	14
60 do. do. 40	15	15
36 do. do. 26	14	14
40 pieces white or black oak, 38	12	12
80 do. do. 24	12	12
80 do. do. 12	12	12
480 pcs. white oak 10	5	7
480 do. do. 12	5	7

The piles will be required square only  
15 feet from the butts, and may taper to  
10 inches square at the small end.

The timber must be cut before the first  
of March, and delivered in April. Pro-  
posals for contracts will be received until  
the 25th day of January next, by

W.M. BRENT, Sec'y.

Dec. 31.

A WAREHOUSE for SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from  
William Hunter, Sen. deceased, to the  
subscriber bearing date the 9th day of  
February, in the year 1791, duly record-  
ed in the court of Fairfax County,  
made to secure the payment of four hun-  
dred and fifty Pounds three shillings &  
sixpence, lawful money, of Virginia,  
due unto John Hopkins, with legal in-  
terest from the date of said deed, will  
be sold at Public Auction, for ready mo-  
ney, to the highest and best bidder, on  
Wednesday the 26th day of January  
next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee House,  
in the town of Alexandria,

All that frame Warehouse, si-  
tuated on the west side of Union Street and  
built on part of the wharf sold by John  
Allison to Wm. Hunter, jun. The ware-  
house will be sold without the land where-  
on it is erected, and the purchaser will of  
course be bound to remove the house or  
buy the land of the present proprietor  
thereof. Those who are inclined to purchase  
the warehouse may view and examine it  
upon application to the subscriber.

W.M. HODGSON.

Dec. 17.

To Rent,

A very convenient dwelling  
HOUSE, near the lower end of Royal  
Street, lately occupied by Mr. Edmonds.

Also, to Sell or Rent,

A LOT on the upper part of Royal  
Street, lately occupied by Mr. C. Jones.  
The lot is 26 feet 4 inches front, and 123  
feet 4 inches deep, with a 6 feet alley ad-  
joining. There are on the premises two  
large sheds with lofts, and a blacksmith's  
shop suitable for a coachmaker.

JOHN T. BROOKS.

Jan. 17.

Wanted to Purchase,  
A likely NEGRO BOY,  
from 12 to 18 Years of Age; for one well  
recommended a generous price will be  
given. Apply to the Printer.

Jan. 2.

22w8t

It is received, and for Sale by  
ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Rhode-Island CHEESE,  
Apples,  
Crab Apples, by the barrel, of the first  
quality,  
Crab Apples,  
Sweet Oranges,  
Lemons, by the box,  
Red Rhode-Island Potatoes,  
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with  
a general assortment of  
GROCERIES and NUTS.

ADAM LYNN

Has just received,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy  
GOODS, of a superior quality, and of  
the newest Patterns,

CONSISTING OF

Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear-  
Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pearl  
Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea  
Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned  
Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets;  
gold Necklaces, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch  
Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks,  
Penknives, Razors, Scissors; Paints in  
boxes; marking Types in boxes complete;  
Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurs; gold  
and silver Epaulettes; Lace Cord, Thread,  
Spangles, Pearls, silver Thimbles, Tooth  
Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of  
other articles.

He has also for Sale,

Watchmakers Materials, and  
gold and common Watch Keys, by the  
dozen, and Crucibles.

He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of  
Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.  
Nov. 24.

JOHN M'KINNEY

Has just received, and for sale on moderate  
terms.

10 tons well assorted Bar Iron,

Sugar in hhds. and bis.

French Brandy in pipes,

Coffee, Herrings, &c. &c.

Jan. 7.

22w10w

A PROPOSAL  
BY SAMUEL BISHOP  
For publishing by Subscription,  
LETTERS  
ON THE

Elementary Principles  
OF

EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,

Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoso-  
phers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be comprised in two  
Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages  
each, & shall be printed in the best manner,  
on fine Paper, and new Type.

II. The price will be one Dollar per vo-  
lume in boards, payable on delivery.

III. A very considerable number of Co-  
pies being already subscribed for the work  
shall be put to Press, and finished without  
delay.

Subscription received by the Pub-  
lishers.

CARVING, GILDING, and  
VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,

(From Philadelphia)

In Prince-street, between Fairfax and  
Water Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's  
in the house lately occupied by GROVE  
WRIGHT.

Respectfully informs the citizens of  
Alexandria that she intends residing here  
for a few months, and will be happy in  
executing any orders in the above branch-  
es of business. She regilds and varnishes  
old frames so as to make them appear like  
new—and likewise varnishes them with a  
particular kind of varnish that will bear  
washing.

She has on hand,

A large and elegant assortment of  
Prints, Looking-Glasses, &  
GIRANDOLES.

of every description, which will be sold  
at the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from distance will be punctu-  
ally attended.  
Nov. 15.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has imported from London, in addition  
to his former assortment,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Rugs, Patent Medicines, Dye  
Stuffs, Paints & Garden Seeds.

THE latter consist of early Marrowfat  
Peas, early York Cabbage, Cauliflowers,  
solid Celery, &c. &c.

He has also on hand,

Best bloom Raisins in boxes,  
Olives and Anchovies in do. Madeira,  
Port, Sherry, and Lisbon Wine in casks  
and bottles, warranted of good quality,  
which he will sell low for cash, or to  
punctual customers on a short credit.

JAMES KENNEDY, jun.

N. B. He expects daily to receive a  
general assortment of Shop Furniture and  
Vials.

Jan. 17.

22w7t+

Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoe  
and Slippers.

SAMUEL CLARK,

Next door to Peter Sherron's,

Has just received and now opening, a  
fresh and beautiful variety of Shoes &  
Slippers, Kid and Morocco, of every de-  
scription, Gentlemen's dancing Pumps,  
(Morocco) and fine Shoes, Misses black  
and coloured Morocco and Leather Slip-  
pers, Boys fine and common Shoes and  
Pumps, Childrens red Morocco and Lea-  
ther Shoes, and 200 pair Negroes, large  
size, coarse Shoes, which he offers for  
sale at the following retail prices, viz.

Ladies Kid 7s 6d 10s 6d

Black Morocco 6s 6d 7s 6d

Coloured do. 6s 6d 8s 3d

Leather Slippers 5s 3d 6s

Mens best qua. 9s 10s 6d 12s

Mens Morocco Pumps 9s 10s

Childrens Shoes and Slippers in propor-  
tion.

ALSO,

For Cash or Barter for Flour,

30 bis. best No. 1 Beef } Boston

20 half do. Mef's do. } packed.

30 bis. Mackerell }  
Jan. 18.

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale  
on the premises, the first day of April  
if fair, if not the next fair day there-  
after,

A tract of LAND in the coun-  
ty of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the  
Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Trip-  
lett, containing 500 acres, a considerable  
part of which is in Wood; formerly the  
property of Augustine Love, and by him  
conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by  
said Gordon conveyed to the subscribers  
for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth  
of the purchase money to be paid on the  
day of sale, two fifths in twelve months,  
and the remaining two fifths in eight  
months from the day of sale; for which  
payments approved security will be re-  
quired.

JONAH THOMPSON,

BENJ. COMEGYS,

JACOB HOFFMAN.

Jan. 18.

22w8d

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
County of Alexandria, ff.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

Thomas & Robert Wilson &

Co. plts.

against

J. Seph Commarque, Executor

of Bartholomew Dandridge,

dec'd, & Bennet & Watts,

and Ricketts, Newton and

Co. defts.

The defendant Joseph Com-  
marque not having entered his appearance, and  
given security according to the act of assembly  
and the rules of this court, and it appearing to  
the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that  
the said Joseph Commarque is not an inhabitant  
of this district, on motion of the said complain-  
ants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said  
defendant Joseph Commarque do appear here on  
the first day of June court next, and enter his  
appearance to this suit, and give security for per-  
forming the decree of the court; and that the  
other defendants, Bennet and Watts, and Rick-  
etts, Newton and Co. do not pay away, convey  
or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the  
effects in their hands belonging to the said  
defendant Joseph Commarque, until the further  
order or decree of this court; and that a copy of  
this order be forthwith published for two months  
successively in one of the public newspapers  
published in this county, and that another copy  
be posted at the front door of the Court House  
of the said county.

A copy,

Test,

Jan. 8.

G. DENEALE,

22w 2m

Clerk

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ff.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

James Wilson, complainant,

against

Robert Gordon and William

Gore, defendants.

The defendant, Robert Gor-

don, not having entered his appearance and given

security according to the act of assembly and the

rules of this court, and it appearing to the satis-  
faction of the court upon affidavit, that the said  
Robert Gordon is not an inhabitant of this dis-  
trict, on motion of the said complainant, by his  
counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Ro-  
bert Gordon, do appear here on the first day of  
June court next, and enter his appearance to the  
suit, and give security for performing the decrees  
of the court; and that the other defendant, Wil-  
liam Gore, do not pay away, convey or secrete  
the debts by him owing to, or the effects or ef-  
fects in his hands belonging to the said absent  
defendant Robert Gordon, until the further order  
or decree of this court, and that a copy of this  
order be forthwith published for two months suc-  
cessively, in one of the public newspapers pub-  
lished in this county, and that another copy be  
posted at the front door of the Court House in  
the said county.

A copy,

Test,

January 10.

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

22w 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ff.

County of Alexandria, ff.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

Alexander & Allison, comp.

against

Jacob Harman & W. Davis,

trading under the Firm of

Harman & Davis & Robert

Brown Jameson. defts.

This suit abates as to the plain-  
tiff Alexander; and the defendants Harman and  
Davis, not having entered their appearance and  
given security according to the act of assembly  
and the rules of this court, and it appearing to  
the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that  
the said Harman and Davis are not inhabi-  
tants of this district, on motion of said complain-  
ant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said  
defendants, Harman and Davis, do appear here  
on the first day of June court next, and enter  
their appearance to this suit, and give security for  
performing the decrees of the court; and that  
the other defendant, Robert Brown Jameson,  
do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts  
by him owing to, or the effects or effects in his  
hands belonging to the said absent defendants  
Harman and Davis, until the further order or  
decree of this court; and that a copy of this  
order be forthwith published for two months  
successively, in one of the public newspapers  
published in this county; and that another copy  
be posted at the front door of the Court House  
of the said county.

A copy,

Test,

Jan. 2.

G. DENEALE,

22w 2m

Clerk

Extract from an Act of the Corpo-  
ration of Alexandria for the  
Extinguishment of Fire.

Sec. 7. If any person who shall be pre-  
sented at any fire shall neglect  
or refuse to obey the order or directions  
of any officer, who shall be appointed by  
any fire company now established, or which  
may be hereafter established, knowing him-  
to be an officer, such person shall forfeit  
and pay the sum of Five Dollars: Pro-  
vided, the name of such officer shall have  
been first published in one of the public  
papers printed in the town.

At a meeting of the Friendship  
Fire Company, held at Mr. Mott's  
Tavern, January 10, 1803, the fol-  
lowing officers have been elected for  
the present year, viz.

Aaron Hewes, 1st } Commanders.

John Hunter, 2d }

William Paton, 3d }

Walter Blunt, } Subordinate Di-

John Longten, } rectors.

William Halley, }

Joseph Thornton, }

James M'Guire, } Regulators.

Charles M'Knight, }

Matthew Robinson, }

Enphaim Evans, }

John Morris, } Trustees.

Peter Piles, }

Jan. 19.

22w 3t

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT

Two Story HOUSE,

With a good Kitchen and Smoke House  
adjoining. Also, a Stable for two horses  
&c. &c. with a well improved garden of  
half an acre.

The situation is very pleasant, having  
a fine prospect of the river. For particu-  
lars enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 14.

22w 4t

Clean linen and cotton  
rags bought at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.